THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

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Salisbury, Rowan County, N. C.

Saturday Morning, June 21, 1834.

BY AUTHORITY.

Law of the United States

PASSED AT THE FIRST SESSION OF THE TWENTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

[PUBLIC, No. 8.]

AN ACT to revive and amend "An Act for the relief of certain Insolvent Debtors of the United States," passed on the second day of March, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, and an Act in addition thereto, passed on the fourteenth of July, eighteen hundred and thirty-two.

Be it Enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That an Act, entitled "An Act for the relief of certain insolvent debtors of the United States," passed on the second day of March, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, and an Act in addition thereto, passed on the fourteenth day of July, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, which said Acts expired on the second day of March, eighteen hundred and thirty-four, be, and the same are hereby, revived, and shall continue in force for three years from and after the passage of this Act.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That if any surety or co-surety of any debtor who is or shall become an applicant for relief under the provisions of the Acts recited in the preceding section of this Act, shall be dead, the legal representative or representatives of such surety shall be released, in like manner as such surety would have been by the Act of the fourteenth of July, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, and such debtor may, with the consent of the creditors, or the consent of five-sixths of any debt remaining, and the assent of the absent sureties, pay the debt due the United States, and the Treasurer shall receive the same in full relief as to the principal debtor, according to the letter of the third section of the Act of the fourteenth of July, eighteen hundred and thirty-two.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That all discharges which have been granted by the Secretary of the Treasury to any principal debtor, with the consent of the legal representative or representatives of any deceased surety or co-surety, shall be as valid as though such surety or co-surety had been alive and his or her consent obtained, according to the letter of the third section of the Act of the fourteenth of July, eighteen hundred and thirty-two.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall be authorized to cause satisfaction to be entered upon all judgments against such insolvents as have heretofore been or may hereafter be relieved under the provisions of the Acts which this Act is intended to revive and amend, or under any other general Act of Congress for the relief of persons imprisoned for debts due to the United States:—*Provided*, That the District Attorney for the district in which such judgments are on record shall certify that he is satisfied that the debtor is possessed or entitled to no property liable to be applied to the satisfaction of said judgments, and that the interest of the Government does not require that such judgments should remain unsatisfied. In every case of application for such certificate, to a Judge at his chambers, ten days' notice shall be given to the District Attorney for the district where the application is made.

A. STEVENSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
M. VAN BUREN,
Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

Approved: June 7th, 1834.
ANDREW JACKSON.

THE BANK
OF THE
STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

BOOKS OF SUBSCRIPTION for STOCK in the New State Bank of North Carolina, will be opened, in the Town of Salisbury, on the 16th of June inst. Capitalists who are anxious to make a profitable investment of their funds, will do well to attend at an early day, as it is believed that the whole amount will be speedily taken up.

THOS. L. COWAN, SAM'L REEVES, WM. H. HORAH, } *Commissioners.*

Salisbury, June 7, 1834. t22A

SALISBURY MALE ACADEMY.

The Third Session of the above Institution
WILL COMMENCE ON
THE FIRST DAY OF MAY.

THE Subscribers, thankful for past patronage, pledge themselves to enter upon the exercises of the next session with renewed zeal.

P. J. SPARROW,
T. W. SPARROW.

Salisbury, April 12, 1834. tf

State of North-Carolina, Lincoln County. } JUNE 14th, 1834.

Petition for a Road and Ferry.

To John Perkins, Alexander Perkins, Thos. Snoddy and wife, the heirs of Ephraim Perkins, dec., heirs of Joseph Perkins, dec., heirs of Elisha Perkins, dec., and the heirs of Robert J. Miller and wife, dec., (all heirs at law of Eli Perkins, dec.) and to all others whom it may concern:

TAKE NOTICE, that, at the next County Court to be held at Lincolnton, on the third Monday in July, a Petition will be presented for a Public Road, to pass over the lands of said heirs, and for a Public Ferry, to be established on the said road, across the Catawba River—both of which will be situated between Lincolnton and Statesville.

JACOB SHUFORD.

June 14, 1834. 6t

Job Printing neatly executed Here.

"Thy strains, O Poesy! shall never die,
"While man can feel, or Music charm the sky;
"O'er thee the sword no victory can gain,
"And time assails thy feeblest works in vain."

MORNING HYMN.

Hail! Nature's Universal King!
Creation's God! Thy praise we sing;
As mounts the sun o'er hill and sea,
His glories lift our hearts to Thee!

"Let there be light!" the Eternal said,
And darkness like a phantom fled;
O'er earth and sea effulgent shone
The glory of the Mighty One!

Then Man arose, a breathing form,
An essence of the Godhead, warm
With life and love, to worship Him
Before whose brightness suns are dim.

Pervading Spirit! veiled, with wing
Of Seraph rapt, Thy praise we sing!
Exhaustless fount of Love and Might,
We bless Thee for the gift of light.

MY LIFE IS LIKE, &c.

My life is like the summer rose
That opens to the morning sky,
But ere the shades of evening close,
Is scattered on the ground to die.
But on that rose's humble bed
The sweetest dews of night are shed,
As if she wept such waste to see,
But none shall weep a tear for me.

My life is like the autumn leaf,
That trembles in the moon's pale ray;
Its hold is frail—its state is brief—
Restless and soon to pass away.
Yet ere that leaf shall fall and fade,
The parent tree shall mourn its shade,
The winds bewail the leafless tree—
But none shall breathe a sigh for me.

My life is like the print whose feet
Have left on Tampa's desert strand,
Soon as the rising tide shall beat,
This track will vanish from the strand.
Yet, as if grieving to efface
All vestige of the human race,
On that lone shore loud moans the sea,
But none shall e'er lament for me!

THE SIAMESE TWINS.

AN HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF THE SIAMESE TWIN-BROTHERS.

ENG and CHANG* are natives of a small village on the sea-coast of Siam, called Maklong, about 60 miles from the capital. They were born in May, 1811, of Chinese parents, and are united to each other by a ligature, or band, about three and a half inches in length, and eight in circumference, formed at the extremity of the breast bone of each, and extending downwards to the abdomen. The upper part of the band is a strong cartilaginous substance; the lower part is soft and fleshy, and contains a tube or cavity, presumed to be about an inch an half in circumference. On the lower edge of the band, exactly in its centre, is situated the umbilicus or navel; (there being but ONE in common between them:) a pressure upon the lower part of the band when they cough, laugh, or sneeze, would cause considerable pain, which would be equally felt by each. If the connecting link be touched in the centre, both are equally sensible to it; but if half an inch from the centre, it is only felt by one. There is nevertheless a considerable degree of nervous sympathy between the two bodies, but it is entirely overpowered by the operation of the mind. This was strongly proved at one time by Dr. Roget, Secretary to the Royal Society, by means of a galvanic experiment. I am clearly of opinion that there is a degree of muscular power in the band, and that strength is sometimes communicated from one to the other. The flexibility of the cartilage is so great, that they can readily turn those shoulders towards each other which are outward when walking; indeed there probably would have been no difficulty in their walking either way, had they learned to do so when young. Their mother had a number of other children without any peculiarity, all of whom, excepting Chang and Eng, and a brother and sister, are dead.

Their father died when they were eight years of age; about the same time they were severely affected with the small pox, and shortly afterwards the measles; by both these disorders, they were equally ill, recovered at the same moment, and by the same remedies. Since that time they have never suffered by any illness, excepting occasionally a slight cough. They have been several months at sea, but never were ill in consequence of it, so as to cause nausea: on the contrary, they were always remarkably well on shipboard, would frequently go aloft, and many times have expressed a wish that they might at some future day command a ship of their own.

Their parents were of the poorer class, and until the youths left their home, they were engaged in fishing, manufacturing cocoanut oil, keeping poultry, &c., for the support of their family. A visiter once asked them what was their occupation in their own country; when they facetiously answered that they were merchants, having been engaged in the duck and egg trade.

They left Siam on the 1st of April, 1829, under the protection of Capt. Abel Coffin, on board the American ship Sachem, which was commanded by him, and who had obtained the consent of their parents and of the Government to their leaving the country. The mother and children were equally pleased with the voyage, as a sufficiency was left for her support, and all were aware of the respectability of those in whose charge they were placed. The youths never express any desire to return to their native country, excepting to visit their friends, after which they hope to pass the remainder of their lives in Europe or America.

They are as near as possible of the same height, about five feet two inches; are finely formed in every respect, and possess a great degree of muscular power for persons of their size. I have known them to carry a person upwards of an hundred feet, whose weight was 280 pounds; and to throw others without any difficulty, whose weight much exceeded theirs, which was, on the 1st of Jan. 1831, 210 pounds; having gained 40 pounds within a year. They are remarkably agile, can walk or run with great swiftness, and can swim as well as most single persons. Their activity can readily be imagined by those who have seen them playing at battledore and shuttlecock, a game of which they are particularly fond, as combining exercise with recreation. They are very fond of hunting, are quite expert with the fowling piece, and carry with them their shooting apparatus.—Their hair, which is about four feet in length, is braided in the Chinese style. In doing this, in washing, dressing, or in any other occupation, they require no assistance, each acting for himself with as perfect ease as would an individual.

Their intellectual powers are very acute, and in this respect it has not been observed that one possesses the slightest degree of superiority over the other. The wisdom of Providence is herein strongly manifested; for did any mental superiority exist, it would necessarily lead to contentions and struggles for pre-eminence, which happily is so far from being the case, that many who have visited them have left them under the impression that they were actuated by only one mind, so simultaneous were they in all their movements. They play at chess and draughts remarkably well, but never in opposition to each other; having been asked to do it, they replied that no more pleasure would be derived from it, than by playing with the right hand against the left.

They now dress in the fashion of this country. They are so conversant with the English language, that they can understand all that is said to them, and converse with tolerable fluency: they are also very desirous to make themselves generally acquainted with the manners and customs of our country.

A volume might be filled by enumerating their shrewdness and keenness of remark; and to mention one or two instances here may not be deemed improper. A visiter once came into the room, who had but one eye; upon which they observed to the door-keeper that the gentleman should have paid only half price for admission, as he had only half the chance to see which others had. On seeing a cripple who had lost both hands and feet, they made him a present, remarking that as they had four hands and he none, it was not only a pleasure, but their duty to assist him.

The ex-king of France, Charles X, once visited them in Liverpool, and on leaving them, made them a present of a piece of gold; after he was gone, they observed that they supposed the reason why he gave them gold was because he had no crown. Indeed, these are few who visit them, who escape their notice, and they generally amuse themselves and friends an hour or two in the evening, by relating some of the strange observations they have heard during the day, and in remarks upon those they have seen at the exhibition room.

Their feelings are warm and affectionate,* and their conduct amiable and well regulated. They are very susceptible, and an act of kindness or affectionate treatment of any description is never forgotten, while an injury or insult offered to one is equally resented by the other. They never enter into conversation or discussion with each other, because, possessing, as before observed, the same quantum of intellect, and having been placed constantly in the same circumstances, precisely the same effects have been produced upon the mind of each; therefore they have not that to communicate which two other beings would have under the common circumstances of distinct observation. It is occasionally observed that a simple remark may be made by one to the other, but I have never known them to enter into conversation with each other. The attempt has been frequently made to engage them in separate conversations with different individuals, but without success, as they are invariably inclined to direct their attentions to the same thing at the same time.

In their movements the most perfect equanimity is observed, the one always concurring with the other so exactly, that they appear as if actuated by one common mind, and it is next to impossible, by the strictest scrutiny, to discover with which the impulse originates, whenever they arise of their own accord. In their necessary employments of life, or in their amusements, they have never been known to pass an angry word with each other; and whenever either wishes to pursue any particular course, he immediately follows the bent of his inclinations, without the least intimation by word or motion to the other, who, nevertheless, readily coincides, and without the slightest hesitation, moves wherever the will of the former may direct. As the one always assents to the movements of the other, and as no words pass between them, it is curious to imagine how such assent is conveyed.

Their appetites are remarkably good, and they are now quite accustomed to, and pleased with, the general living of this country. Their usual beverage is tea, coffee, or water; wine or spirits they seldom taste. Their likings or distastes for particular food are the same precisely; whatever pleases one, gratifies also the other; and any thing unpleasant to one, has the same effect upon the mind of his brother. This remark applies not only to food, but also to persons and things with which they come in contact. They invariably feel hunger and thirst at the same time, and the quantity of food taken by them is as nearly alike as possible.

Both feel the desire to sleep simultaneously, and they always awake at the same moment. I have never yet known one to be sleeping and the other awake at the same time; indeed, when asleep, so great is the nervous sympathy which exists between them, that a touch upon the body of either will awaken both. While in bed, they are not confined to any particular position, but rest on either side, as may best suit their convenience, generally, however, with their faces towards each other.—They usually sleep nine or ten hours each night, and quite soundly; when they do feel restless, and desire to vary their position, the one must roll entirely over the other, and they have frequently been observed to do this without either awaking or being apparently disturbed by the change.

Upon the possibility or otherwise of separating them by surgical means, some difference appears in the opinions of scientific men; ninety-nine in an hundred believe it altogether impossible, and all, that it would be an experiment of such risk as not to be warranted, unless in the event of the death of one; and that it is considered as almost an impossibility, in consequence of the strong degree of circulation which is between them. It is, however, to them a very unpleasant subject, and they feel quite averse to have it spoken of. They have often remarked that they never saw any single person as happy as they are, therefore they have no reason to wish for a change.

The humidity of a northern climate did not at first agree with them; the weather, on their arrival in England, being unceasingly damp and foggy, both, in consequence, were severely affected by colds and coughs, in equal degrees, from which they recovered simultaneously. During the dark and foggy days, they would sometimes take a deadened coal from the grate, and, holding it up, call it the London sun; and the day after their arrival there, it being necessary to have lighted candles in the drawing room at noon in consequence of the fog and smoke, they went to bed, insisting that it was not possible it could be day-time.—Snow they had never seen till they went to England, and on first viewing it they were much astonished, inquiring whether it was sugar or salt.

The youths arrived in the United States from their native country, in August, 1829; remained in America eight weeks, and embarked for London, where they arrived on the 19th November following. They remained in Great Britain until January, 1831, having travelled upwards of 2500 miles in the kingdom, and received the visits of about 300,000 individuals in London, Edinburgh, Dublin, Liverpool, Manchester, Bath, Leeds, York, Sheffield, Bristol, Birmingham, and most of the principal cities and towns in the kingdom. They were honored by visits from her Majesty, Queen Adelaide, and others of the royal family, the foreign ambassadors, nobility, and by most of the philosophers and scientific men of the age. They have travelled in all the United States except Vermont, Missouri, and Illinois.

Having thus, in order to gratify public curiosity, hastily put together a few prominent facts regarding this extraordinary variety in the works of Almighty power, it need scarcely be observed that the most fastidious female will find nothing in the exhibition to wound her delicate feelings. Ladies of the first rank, both in Europe and America, have visited them daily in great numbers; and of all who have honoured them with their company, none have appeared more gratified than the gentler sex.

* It may be observed that Eng is always on the right, Chang consequently on the left. Their names are pronounced as if spelt Ing and Chun.

* They became so much attached to a boy in Salisbury, that they proposed to take him to France and bear his expenses till his return home.

PROSPECTUS FOR AN EXTRA TELEGRAPH.

Before the result of the late elections in Virginia was known, the Richmond Enquirer published a letter from Washington, from which the following is an extract:

"Without this Bank question, they (the opposition) would have succeeded. Without it, we should have been in a minority in the House before now. Without it, we should never have been enabled to keep a national party united upon principle—but the political map would have been broken into sections," &c.

The purpose for which the question of the Bank was brought into the present Congress, is further and more fully explained in the same paper in these words:

"What will be the state of parties in the Legislature, in relation to the Bank, next December? There is the true point. This will be the sole question here and every where else, next winter. It is the all absorbing interest. All the persons looked to as candidates for the Presidency, a matter which will by that time have become thoroughly identified with party questions, are National Bank men. *The Administration is against it, and the candidate of the Democracy will be against it.*"

If to these we add the fact that on the day of the date of his letter to Mr. Duane, ordering the removal of the deposites from the Bank of the United States, General Jackson was in Boston, so sick that his speedy dissolution was anticipated—so much so, that all but his immediate attendants, of whom Mr. Van Buren was one, were forbidden his presence; it is impossible to resist the conclusion that it was then resolved to renew the war upon the Bank, for the purpose of bringing that question again before the public, under a belief that it was the only means of coercing the party in power into the support of Mr. Van Buren, as the successor of the present incumbent.

The following article published in the Albany Argus but a few days before the measure was consummated, casts further light upon this subject. Hear what the Argus then said. It said:

"The Richmond Enquirer speaks, with its accustomed point and force, on the subject of the disclosures in relation to the 'secret service fund' of the Bank of the United States, and the unscrupulous and corrupt use of it by that great monopoly. We have no doubt that when the hidden transactions of the Bank shall be exposed to the light, they will as much astonish its opponents as they will confound its friends. *But, in our judgment, the question of the Government deposites has nothing to do with any such disclosure.* THERE ARE OTHER REASONS, COGENT AND UNANSWERABLE, WHICH OUTWEIGH ALL ARGUMENT, WHATEVER IT MAY BE, AGAINST PROMPT AND DECISIVE ACTION ON [illegible] SUBJECT. Delay may weaken the position of the Administration and its friends in this respect. It can scarcely add to their strength."

A distinguished British writer has said:

"When the Legislative and Executive powers are united, there can be no public liberty; they will be united in *England*, whenever Parliament comes to be, through the influence of corruption, at the absolute command of the Court." This is the danger of all danger; the evil of all evils."

What this writer said of England, is true of the United States. There can be no public liberty, when the legislature comes to be at the absolute command of the *Court*. That would now be the case but for the independence and virtue of the Senate. An irresponsible cabal have seized upon the Executive; they have so flattered his vanity and inflamed his passions, as to shut out truth and argument from his ears.

By an abuse of the patronage of the Government, they have suborned the press, and through its agency have poisoned the fountains of public intelligence; so as to hold the people themselves in disgraceful vassalage to a party hostile in all its elements, and held together solely by the consideration that by acting in concert they are enabled to govern and plunder the people. Indeed the Senate is now the only barrier to their absolute control over the destinies of the country. Whether that body shall become the mere creature of the Executive will, the agent of this corrupt cabal, depends upon the result of the elections to take place within a few months to come. The immediate assault of the Executive having been repulsed, the active agents have resolved on transferring the warfare to the people, and we are notified of their purpose of issuing an extra Globe, for six months, at the rate of one dollar, and all the agents and adherents of the party are required to contribute to its circulation. Their prospectus declares that "the Senate is a grand electioneering committee, *in the service of the Bank*,"—that the Bank is a "*new* power which threatens to take the management of public affairs out of the hands of the people"—that those who are opposed to the measure which has cast a gloom over the whole country are the "*Hessians* of the Bank," and concludes by an appeal to those into whose hands the prospectus may come, "to exert themselves to raise forthwith, five, ten, or twenty subscribers, and forward the money."

We have thus the plan of the campaign. What the patronage of the Government has failed to accomplish will be assayed by the grossest calumnies, and the most unblushing falsehoods. Nothing that a desperate faction, armed with power and patronage, can do, will be left undone. Will the people fold their arms and surrender their liberties without a struggle? For one, we will not. We too will issue an Extra.

The Bank has been assailed for the purpose of exciting the popular prejudice against an unpopular institution, because when the people are excited they become an easy prey to artful and profligate leaders. We are not the partisan of the Bank,—we are the advocates of the Constitution [illegible] the laws, and of truth and justice. In the assault upon the Bank, all these have been violated, and, therefore, although the Bank dwindles into nothing, when compared with the great interests involved in the issue, their vindication, necessarily involves the discussion of the Bank. Yet, as the Bank is but an incident in the question before us, to the officers and friends of that institution we commit the task of defending it, and for that purpose our columns will be open to them. Our labors will be directed to the true issue—to save the Constitution and the liberties of the people—we will counteract calumnies by the publication of truth—we will send the antidote after the poison.

Our purpose will be to combine the elements of opposition; and by a moderate, firm, and patriotic exposure, of the character and artifices of the corrupt cabal whose intrigues threaten to subvert our institutions, arouse the people to a sense of the impending danger, and save the country by bringing their power into the next Congress; for there is no room to hope that a change of measures will take place until the people shall vindicate their own rights by the election of members of Congress who will look to them as the source of authority. This cannot be done without organization and concert. All the interests who desire to restore the authority of the laws and of the Constitution, must for a time surrender personal considerations, and combine their efforts in the common purpose. Our liberties are in danger,—all depends upon the issues of the elections to take place in a few months. Let every one, therefore, do his duty. Let us save the country. If there be cause of difference among us, and that there is we will not deny, let its adjustment be postponed until the corrupt cabal is overthrown—until then let us be united. To this purpose the Extra Telegraph will be devoted. It will be published weekly on a double royal sheet, in pamphlet form, of thirty-two pages, for six months, from the 15th June next, at the rate of five dollars for five copies, payable in all cases in advance. The first numbers will be stereotyped, and new editions issued to supply new subscribers.

DUFF GREEN.

Washington City, May 20th, 1834.

"The wicked can quote Scripture."

The Globe and its correspondents are becoming quite religious, and quote Scripture just as the Tories of England have always quoted it to justify their monarchs and the principles of monarchy. One of these in the last Globe has this precious paragraph, which is introduced, not for the first time, to [illegible] and despotism: "Obey the Government [illegible]," "Revile not the rulers of the land [illegible] that, ye impious wretches who [illegible] the wisdom of the most [illegible] darest to say that he [illegible] and usurped powers [illegible] to powers not given [illegible] to put you to shame, and to [illegible] duty. "Revile not the rulers of the [illegible]

...ot a word against them,—whether they be ..., Presidents, Protectors, or Emperors. ...ere is any thing abhorrent, to us, it is to hear ...re quoted by the wicked to justify his wicked ...—to hear profligate political parasites and ...sycophants put on the cloak of religion to delude the people, and substantiate tyranny and despotism. We saw so much of it during the times of the French revolution, that our very soul loathes every thing of the kind. That the Globe and its co-adjutors should do so, we are not surprised. We saw the commencement of it in the deep regret expressed at the "divisions in the Presbyterian Church."—*United States Telegraph.*

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

ADDRESS

Of the COMMITTEE OF CORRESPONDENCE *of New-Hanover County, to the Citizens of North Carolina.*

FELLOW-CITIZENS: It is well known to you, that, among other important proceedings of the Convention which met at Raleigh, in November last, to deliberate upon the subject of Internal Improvement, a resolution was passed, authorizing the President to appoint a Committee of ten members, "to disseminate information on the subject of Internal Improvement, and to publish an Address." This Address has been anxiously looked for; and, after a delay which afforded the members ample time for examination and reflection, it has at length appeared, under the sanction of some of the most enlightened and distinguished men of the State. The information which the Committee have disseminated in this Address, is so very extraordinary, and the conclusion to which it has come, so ruinous, in our estimation, to the interests of North Carolina, that we deem it our duty to expose its errors, and to call your attention, calmly and impartially, to its leading features, that you may pause before you give your assent to the fatal policy it advocates. The sum and substance of the Address is this:—North Carolina is in a most deplorable condition, destitute alike of natural advantages and the resources of art, without Seaport Towns or Harbors, without Shipping, "with a *total* absence of Commerce, of Manufactures, and under a defective system of Agriculture." Norfolk, in Virginia, "is undoubtedly one of the finest harbors on the continent, if not, under all circumstances, the very best." Therefore, as the time has arrived, when, excited by the example of successful experiment, and urged by the imperious nature of our necessities, North Carolina must arise and perform her part of the great system of Internal Improvement, going on all around us; a Railway should be extended to Fayetteville, or to our Southern boundary (some point on the South Carolina line) from the head of the Petersburg Railway, to be also connected with the Norfolk Railway. After which, provided this experiment succeeds, a general plan of Internal Improvement should be adopted, equal to the wants of the whole State, so as to allay local jealousies.

That this Committee, consisting of enlightened and distinguished men, professing to impart correct information to the citizens of the State, with the means of obtaining the most precise knowledge of facts within their reach, and abundant time for the research, should have so misrepresented the case, and calumniated the State, is more incomprehensible to us, than that they should sacrifice State pride on the altar of self-interest, and become willing to make North Carolina forever tributary to Virginia.

The Committee represent North Carolina,

1. As being destitute of Seaport Towns or Harbors.

2. As possessing no mercantile marine beyond a few miserable coasters, and a few keel and steamboats of inconsiderable burden and value, for our inland trade, and some of these are owned in a neighboring State.

3. "*With a total absence of Commerce!*"

Now let us advert to facts, Fellow-Citizens, and see how they will, on examination, sustain these three positions. And

1. We affirm that Wilmington is a Seaport Town, and that it possesses a safe and commodious harbor, protected by a most formidable Fort. On the average of spring tides, with easterly winds, which prevail during the winter, vessels drawing 12 feet come to, and sail from, the wharves, without touching; in some instances, as during the past winter, 13 feet 3 inches have been carried to the wharves. When the tides are low, and westerly winds prevail, the average draught of water may be stated at 10 feet. With the highest spring tides, and the wind favorable, vessels drawing 15 or even 16 feet can pass safely over the main bar. On average tides, 14 feet can be carried over. This is better water than can be found in Mobile bay, or on Mobile bar, where there is as much trade carried on as there is at Norfolk; and Mobile is well known to be a Seaport of great and increasing importance. The main bar of the Mississippi has but very little, if any, more water than is found on the main bar of the Cape Fear during the period of the highest tides. It is evident that Wilmington is *one* Seaport in the State with a safe harbor, superior in advantages to Mobile, very little inferior to Orleans, and wanting only a communication with the interior of the State to place her in the first rank among the Seaports of the South. But the advantages of Beaufort, as a Seaport, are even superior to those of Wilmington. We have not, it is true, the advantage of *personal* knowledge of facts, as in the case of Wilmington, but we have sufficient testimony to authorise us to state that Beaufort may be rendered equal to any Seaport in the Southern States. The average depth on the bar is said to be 20 feet, and the best water 22 feet; 14 or 15 feet can be carried to the mouth of Newport river, where the harbor is perfectly safe, and 10 or 12 feet may be carried to the North Point. It is probable that secure anchorage may be obtained where there is a greater depth of water than at either of the places already mentioned, by the construction of a pier or breakwater. With respect to inland navigation, the place is more favorably situated than Beaufort, the Sound into which the Neuse, Roanoke, Tar, Chowan, and Pasquotank rivers flow, being navigable for coasters and steamboats throughout. The only objection to either place is the want of communication with the back country, a point conceded by the Committee when speaking of Norfolk; and this communication might be opened by the [illegible] of the State Legislature [illegible] with Petersburg [illegible] The Committee assert [illegible] beyond a [illegible] we can [illegible] again, that [illegible]

west of [illegible] permanently registered tonnage, are [illegible] ...ington, carrying from 100 to 200 tons [illegible] of a fine sea ship built on the spot, and [illegible] and schooners nearly of the first class. Many [illegible] of these are engaged in Foreign Trade with the West Indies, Liverpool, Ports in the Mediterranean, and elsewhere. In the abstract of the Tonnage of the United States, for the year 1831, furnished to Congress by the Treasury Department, we find that the permanent and temporary registered and licensed tonnage of Norfolk was 11,894 38-100 tons, and that the same tonnage of Wilmington was 9,179 66-100 tons; shewing a difference of only 2,714 72-100 tons, and that the permanent registered tonnage of Wilmington *exceeds* that of Norfolk by 60 tons. So much for the correctness of the extraordinary remark that we have no mercantile marine in North Carolina beyond a few miserable coasters!!

3. We are informed, by the Committee, that there is, in this State, "*a total absence of Commerce.*" Such an assertion scarcely needs a refutation, but as it is our purpose to establish every assertion we make, by an appeal to facts, we again call your attention to an Address published in the 31st number of the People's Press, last August. It is there stated, and we pledge ourselves for the correctness of the statements, that the exports from the Port of Wilmington for one year, say 1832, were

Of Lumber, 18,000,000 ft.	Of Timber, 17,000,000 ft.
Staves, 3,000,000.	Shingles, 50,000,000

Naval Stores, 100,000 barrels—Cotton, 20,000 bales—Rice, 10,000 tierces.

Besides Rough Rice, Tobacco, Flax-Seed, Flour, Beeswax, Tallow, Cow-Peas, Beans, Peanuts, Tanned Leather, Cedar Bolts, Varnish, Pitch, Rosin, &c.—and all these are *minimum* calculations.

To this we add the following extracts from the books of the Custom-House:

Tonnage entered from Foreign countries:

	In American vessels.	*In Foreign vessels.*
4th quarter of 1832,	4,281 tons	1,835 tons
1st quarter of 1833,	6,056 tons	2,310 tons

Total entered fr. foreign countries, 14,482 tons.

Tonnage cleared for Foreign countries:

	In American vessels.	*In Foreign vessels.*
4th quarter of 1832,	6,306 tons	704 tons
1st quarter of 1833,	11,768 tons	3,188 tons

Total cleared for foreign countries, 21,966 tons.

Besides the coasting trade, exceeding, for the same two quarters, 50,000 Tons, making the whole tonnage, Foreign, American, and coasting, in and out, 86,448 tons in six months. Will the Committee again venture the assertion that in our State there is a total absence of commerce? But further, let us compare the trade of Wilmington with the trade of Norfolk, the port so highly extolled by the Committee, and for which all our own ports are to be sacrificed. In 1829 the foreign trade of Norfolk carried on in American and Foreign vessels, in and out, was, according to the records of the Treasury Department, 30,570 tons. The same trade of Wilmington that year carried on in the same way amounted to 45,862 tons, EXCEEDING that of Norfolk by upwards of 15,000 tons. In 1833 the amount of the same trade in Norfolk was 54,010 tons, and in Wilmington 31,895 tons, shewing an increase of the foreign trade of Norfolk, occasioned no doubt by the influence of the rail road, and a decrease of the foreign trade of Wilmington, owing to an increase of the coasting trade, yet still exceeding the foreign trade of Norfolk in 1829.

After this exposition of facts, how can we account for the reckless assertions of the Committee? Can they be ignorant on the subject? And if they accept this alternative, which for charity's sake we will grant, how can they justify themselves under the plea of ignorance, professing, as they profess, to enlighten the public, and enjoying ready access to every source of information? Truly, in spite of all their talents, and all their eloquence, and all their sophistry, on *one* horn of the dilemma they must remain suspended to the public view. Can they be ignorant of the address to the citizens of *Wake*, Johnson, Wayne, Sampson, Duplin, New Hanover, and Brunswick, published in the People's Press on the 7th of August last, by the Committee of Correspondence of the Town of Wilmington, and which was copied into other papers in the State? Did they never see the report of the Committee consisting of L. D. Henry, and others, of Fayetteville, published in the Observer last September, of which the following is the conclusion? "Again, as a harbor, Wilmington possesses some eminent advantages. Vessels of 300 tons may load at her wharves and proceed to New York or Liverpool; her port affords the best assorted cargo for the West Indies and Europe of any of our Southern Ports; every denomination of bread stuffs, including rice; every denomination of Naval Stores of the best quality; and every denomination of lumber of the very best quality; in fact there are but few articles of commerce that cannot there be had. This port has always, and will forever present, peculiar advantages to the American coasting vessels, because it is a fresh water harbor, where the bottoms of vessels are exempt from the wonderful destruction occasioned by the salt water worm. This advantage is incalculable, for the greater amount of tonnage that enters a port, the greater competition for freights, and the less the price for transporting our produce abroad; besides the specie put in circulation for repairs, outfits, &c. and the employment to our ship mechanics." To this, we would add the remark, that Wilmington is the best market for West India produce, because the northern vessels which come out in the fall, after making one voyage to the West Indies, must return to the North without making the second voyage, unless the cargoes can be sold in Wilmington; and this course, which is usually prefered, causes coffee and sugar to be sold at the lowest rates.

Fellow-Citizens, can you come to any other conclusion, than that all this grievous misrepresentation and daring assertion are designed to prepare your minds for viewing, with complacency, the plan of a rail way from the South Carolina line, directly across the State to Petersburg and Norfolk? The Committee did not so lightly esteem your patriotism as to suppose you would consent to go to Virginia, if you believed that you could enjoy as good trade in your native State. They well knew that you would not, unless impelled by stern necessity and insuperable obstacles, consent to make North Carolina tributary to Virginia, and place her, with all her resources, at the feet of her haughty rival. You surely cannot be misled by what follows in the address of the Committee. "If our first attempt be successful, the general plan may be gradually executed in the same cautious method, by successively completing such portions of the general plan, or of the particular works, as promise to be most profitable." Do you not perceive that a road from the South Carolina line across the State to Virginia, will be at once the grand receptacle of the trade of the interior, like the large venous trunks which collect the blood from all parts of the body, and convey it to the heart? Every river, except the Catawba, every road from the interior, will reach it, and contribute to swell the current; and from the head of tide water, too, on the other side, every thing will be swept away; and to cap the climax, the measure is so planned *that what will not go to Virginia in the East will become the spoil of South Carolina in the West.* And is there the most remote probability that after the lapse of the time necessary to accomplish and to test this work whereby the course of trade thus concentrated will become firmly settled, and with the increase of influence that Virginia must gain, it will be possible to divert this mighty current in *any* direction for the benefit of North Carolina? The Committee themselves cannot think so; and they merely hold out this plan in prospective, to allay whatever anxiety and misgivings may yet linger in your hearts for the honor and welfare of North Carolina. But it may be asked, if the citizens can have a profitable trade and a good road to Virginia, and their welfare be thus secured, how can North Carolina be injured, and why not trade to Petersburg and Norfolk, as well as to Beaufort or Wilmington? Because, in the first place, Virginia would derive all the revenue from our trade, which should go into the Treasury of our own State. The merchants' tax, in Wilmington alone, is about $1000 per annum, and, with a rail road from the interior, might be increased to ten times that amount. Add to this the amount of the same tax in other ports of the State, and it is apparent that, with rail roads from the interior to our Seaboard, this tax would become a source of very considerable revenue. 2dly. Wherever a great market is established, *there* will be abundant capital; and where there is abundant capital, there will be life, and energy, and activity, and improvement in every thing; in the arts and sciences, and in literature; there will be public libraries, and lyceums, and colleges; and asylums for the poor and the afflicted: there will be employment for mechanics and for laborers; and real estate will be advanced in value, and provisions and supplies of every kind will be more abundant and cheaper; in short, every thing that can add to the prosperity and the dignity of a free and enlightened people. Now is it not better that our citizens should enjoy all these benefits, than that they should be deprived of them for the advantage of the citizens of another State? 3dly. It will alienate the feelings of the citizens from their own State. Where a man trades, there is his interest; and where his interest lies, there is his heart. Have we not sufficient evidence of this? Is not this the very circumstance that has ever retarded the course not only of internal but of general improvement in this State? Too many of our citizens already trade to South Carolina and Virginia; and the consequences are, that they send Representatives to the Assembly who feel no interest in the affairs of the State, and who vote against every measure that is proposed for the improvement and welfare of North Carolina. Besides this deep alienation of so many citizens from the interests of the State, there are local jealousies and diversities of interest, and conflicting claims and disunion, and disgraceful apathy and inaction; and industry is crushed, and enterprize is paralyzed, and energy is subdued, and there is a constant draining of the population and resources of the State by emigration; in short, that lamentable condition of things, of which all are now aware, and which the Committee profess so sincerely to lament.

Will this alienation of feeling be denied, and will it be said that other causes have conspired to produce that policy in our State Legislatures, of which we all deeply feel and lament the consequences? If so, we can appeal to the transactions of the last Legislature, and adduce the most positive proof. When it was proposed to recharter the Cape-Fear Bank, and when the distress of the citizens was forcibly pourtrayed, and it was demonstrated that utter ruin would ensue if all the Banks were closed at one time, and all the circulating medium withdrawn, and as strong a case of necessity was made out as ever was submitted to a Legislative body, was there any thing like sympathy evinced by those who trade to Virginia? On the contrary, was it not opposed by those members, and did not one insultingly ask, what do the citizens of North Carolina want with Banks? and unfeelingly remark to the House, that in *his* county there was no distress; they had plenty of money, they had brisk profitable trade, good roads, good markets, and Virginia bank-notes in abundance. Such expressions and such sentiments need no comment; they are death to the body politic, and ruin to the prosperity of any community. But 4thly, and above all, we would not trade to Virginia when we can trade, with equal profit, within the limits of our own State, because it would be derogatory to the honor and dignity of the State; *and the man who has not innate principle to feel this,* is not a fit subject for argument. We trust that we have now fully succeeded in proving what the Committee have thought proper to deny.

1. That there are, in the State of North Carolina, Seaport Towns and safe harbors adequate to all the exigencies of commerce, and *one* at least equal for commercial purposes to any on the Southern Coast.

2. That the Tonnage of one of these ports will bear a comparison, even under all its present disadvantages, with the tonnage of Norfolk.

3. That the Commerce of the State is highly respectable, and might be made to equal that of our boasting neighbors, and

4. That it is not the interest of the people of this State to trade to South Carolina or Virginia, and that the policy recommended by the Committee, of first constructing a rail road across the State from Virginia to South Carolina, is injurious to the honor and real welfare of the State, and proclaims utter and irretrievable ruin to the whole Seaboard.

It now remains to recommend that course which we conscientiously believe is demanded by the true interest and honor of the State. We are not the advocates of Wilmington, or of Fayetteville, or of Newbern, or of any other Town, or any Section of North Carolina. We plead for the whole and undivided State, and the general welfare, in the broadest signification of the term. We are in favor of any work that will convey the produce from any point within the limits of the State to any point on our own Seaboard. But if there is any general plan to be adopted by the Legislature, and to be preferred before others, we would advocate the construction of a rail road from the port of Beaufort through Newbern to the City of Raleigh, thence to Fayetteville and Hillsborough, or in any other direction that may be more favorable, so as to reach the remote West. Let such a work be executed, and North Carolina will be safe. Of its success, if ever accomplished, we cannot entertain the smallest doubt. That the resources of the State are adequate, we are fully assured. And after the completion of this work, we will cordially unite with the Committee in recommending the completion of the general plan, including even the transverse road, from South Carolina to Virginia, and all "such particular works as promise to be most profitable." We ask you to give this subject a careful and impartial examination, such as its importance demands, and should you then deem it duty for that policy which we so [illegible] shall retire from the contest with the [illegible] lation that we have been faithful to our [illegible] have discharged our duty to the best of our [illegible] ability.

WM. B. MEARES,
ALEX. McRAE,
JOSEPH A. HALL,
WM. P. HORT,
ROB'T. H. COWAN,
P. K. DICKERSON,
JAS. S. GREEN,
EDW'D. B. DUDLEY,
NICHOLAS N. NIXON,

Committee of Correspondence for the County of New Hanover.

NOTE.—We do not wish to make any assertion without the proof, unless when what we assume is mere matter of opinion. We have neglected to do so in one instance. We have charged the Committee with having stated that North Carolina is destitute of natural advantages.

It is poved, 1. By their remarks on the sterility of the soil.

2. That both soil and climate are less favorable to the production of cotton, (which is represented to be the principal staple of the State) than in the States situated to the Southwest of us.

3. That there is a want of natural communications between the interior and the Seaboard, causing an expense of transportation, which the articles produced in the interior will not bear.

4. That we have neither Seaports nor Harbors; see pages 30 and 31.

At a Meeting of the Committee of Correspondence for the County of New Hanover, on the 30th of May—the report of the sub-committee was unanimously received and adopted, and the following resolutions were passed:

Resolved, That 1000 copies of this report be printed and distributed throughout the State.

Resolved, That the Editors throughout the State be requested to publish this report.

Resolved, That we invite the attention of the citizens of Fayetteville, Salisbury, Newbern, Edenton, and of every section of the State not already under the influence of Virginia, to this address, and that we solicit their active co-operation in the good cause.

☞ The following account of the great race lately run over the Union Course, New York, is from the N. York Evening Star, edited by that mirror of wit and good humor Major Noah.

THE RACES.—*North against South.*

I have not been to a horse race since the great contest between Eclipse and Henry, on which the fate of nations seemed to depend by the intense interest created, and don't attend such sports, unless something peculiary attractive is in the wind. But hearing a continued buz of *North* against *South*—encountering a host of strange faces in Broadway, and a number of tall, good looking, middle aged men, with drab hats, broad brims, and top boots, looking very much like the inhabitants south of Mason and Dixon's line, I apprehended, as they say north, that something of great consequence was under consideration. So hitching the little mare to the green wagon, I started alone for the race course; but thought of stopping for my friend Hale, of the Journal of Commerce—but recollected in time, that he had some scruples of conscience on these subjects; so I whipped up for Williamsburg ferry, and crossed with perfect ease and comfort. I recommend that ferry, but I own no stock in it; men's motives now-a-days are always suspicious. The road is excellent; and the view from the hill about two miles from Williamsburg superb—embracing the entire panorama of the city. The weather was clear, cool, and delightful; and the crowds of carriages, omnibuses, gigs, curricles, and horses, looked like an invading army. The flags on the race course were floating gaily in the wind; the oyster stands were numerous beyond example; turtle soup and cold cuts were distributing in the Pavilion; here and there a roly-poly table, and now and then the rattle of the dice box was heard on tables along the road. I was glad that Mr. Hale was not with me—it would have shocked his morality. There were two or three handsome equipages, containing ladies and gentlemen of color. Altogether, the scene was quite animating.

About ten minutes after one o'clock—I like to be particular as to time—the bugle sounded to bring up the horses; the little riders, three smart looking boys, paraded in front of the starting pavillion, to hear orders and listen to the established rules—having previously been weighed. The nags were then brought forth, sleek, smooth, and shining—Trifle, Shark, and Alice Gray. I took a stroll among the knowing ones, to hear how bets were going on, and found in a few moments that our Southern friends were wide awake. Trifle was the general favorite, and bets were freely taken,—Shark maintained a high reputation also; but when the field was gleaned, bets were then offered *Trifle against the field;* which was an offer too tempting not to take. So our Northern friends opened their wallets freely, and the safety fund notes circulated in abundance.

By the tap of the drum, the horses started perfectly fair; the rider of Alice Gray in scarlet, of Shark in navy blue, and of Trifle, a finely formed lad and a superior rider, in sky blue silk jacket. Shark took the lead, Trifle followed close, Alice no great distance behind—all seemed to hold in hard. The second mile Shark still ahead—odds rather in favor of Shark; a Johnny Raw near me, "one hundred dollars on Shark." "I take," says a tall, quiet man next to me, thrusting a cut of old Virginia in his mouth. On the third mile, Trifle shot ahead of Shark with perfect ease, and kept ahead, coming in the winner, and in no way distressed. Time, 7m. 57s.

Stocks rose considerably on Trifle, and in a half hour the nags were ready for a second heat. Alice Gray led off and kept ahead showing that she was a clever creature; on the third round Trifle, with great ease, passed them all, [illegible] purse, Shark appearing distressed, and [illegible] rather ill.

FIAT JUSTITIA

THE CAROLIN[illegible]

SALISBURY:

SATURDAY:::::::JUNE 2[illegible]

☞ TAKE PARTICULAR NO[illegible]

[illegible]l persons who wish their communic[illegible] attention, are advised to *pay the po[illegible]* we shall publish no Death or Ma[illegible] [illegible]municated by letter, if we have the p[illegible] [illegible]telligence is not, as some seem t[illegible] must [illegible]portance to Editors, that they m[illegible] get [illegible] money.

W[illegible]ake this opportunity" to inform [illegible] [illegible]y of them now owe a year's [illegible] they w[illegible]nsfer a special favor upon [illegible] [illegible]ding [illegible]me with all convenient spee[illegible] [illegible]t an Editor's income is [illegible] [illegible]ll sums; and if many of t[illegible] [illegible], it is [illegible]y apt, particularly when cor[illegible] leave a "[illegible] void" *somewhere.*

T[illegible] QUESTION SETTLED

Mr. Clay's r[illegible]tions on the subject of t[illegible] have been rejec[illegible] the House of Re[illegible]

On the resolu[illegible] sons insufficient, [illegible] for it—on the re[illegible] restored, the t[illegible]

It appe[illegible] ther their [illegible] not able to [illegible]

The Sen[illegible] of Repres[illegible] this month. [illegible] President [illegible] public part[illegible] [illegible] Repu[illegible] have [illegible] [illegible] States [illegible] many R[illegible] public opinion[illegible] their future [illegible]

INTER[illegible]

We have publi[illegible] the Address of the [illegible] ing the Report of the [illegible] the Internal Improvem[illegible]

The New Hanover Co[illegible] of interesting statistical fact[illegible] [illegible] with much less courtesy than we sh[illegible] from gentlemen of enlarged views a[illegible] ples.

We recognise, on both Committees, the [illegible] veral gentlemen for whom we entertain [illegible] regard; and we much regret that any [illegible] cherish, [illegible] moment, an illiberal sen[illegible] lation to the motives of others whom we con[illegible] nitely above the selfish and unpatriotic influ[illegible] ted to them.

There are statements made in the Address [illegible] Central Committee which are probably more [illegible] torical flourishes than naked facts; neverthel[illegible] are, at the very worst, but the natural exaggera[illegible] a mind of high order, overwrought by a co[illegible] of the real comparative destitution, in North C[illegible] of Commerce, Manufactures, Agriculture, and all [illegible] occupations and arts of life that contribute to [illegible] wants or gratify its tastes.

But we do not intend to volunteer in defence of the Central Committee; indeed we hope that they will not enter into a recrimination, as North Carolina requires *union and concert* among all her liberal sons in order to accomplish any thing of importance in the way of Internal Improvement.

SOUTH CAROLINA—TEST OATH.

The Court of Appeals of South Carolina have pronounced the Oath prescribed to Militia Officers unconstitutional.

The Court is composed of three Judges, two of whom belong to the Union Party, as it is called, and the other to the State Rights Party; and it is worthy of remark, that the judicial decision of each one corresponds with his *political opinions.* Judges O'Neale and Johnson, who belong to the Union Party, declared the oath unconstitutional; and Judge Harper, of the other Party, gave a contrary opinion. We mention the fact, not to throw any aspersion upon motives, but to show another instance of the influence of party feelings upon the judgment.

We believe it to be utterly impracticable so to constitute a tribunal of men as to render it proof against the influence of such feelings in times of high excitement. No matter what may be the talents, the attainments, or the moral worth, of the man—no matter how earnest he may be in his search after truth—prejudice is too apt to throw a false light upon the subject under investigation.

Nevertheless it is indispensable that there should be some such tribunal of ultimate resort; and, however we may differ from its decision, we cannot but regret that it should renew a most unhappy excitement.

If the Oath of Allegiance of South Carolina be unconstitutional, then have eight other States, including our own, been in the constant practice of enforcing from public officers allegiance to their authority, or to the People, by similar unconstitutional oaths.

But it would be idle to discuss the point, and we do not intend to do so.

In regard to the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of a State, we believe that it is competent to settle the *rights of individuals*, by deciding whether an Act of the Legislature be or be not constitutional: we believe that such decision is *final* between the individuals as parties in the case;—but, if the principle involved be of sufficient importance to the whole community to justify such an extraordinary step as a resort to the highest power, then a Convention must be called to settle the controversy.

...est that, although we do not think the decision of the Court correct, we regret that some of the ...ts Party in South Carolina have evinced, ...mulgation, too much irritation. We did ...re still hope, that they will so act as to put ...eir opponents, or at least those of the party ...ctually prepared, in case of a different decision of the Court on some incidental question, and are fain to break out in the words of the old song—

"Some say the devil's dead, and buried in a pumpkin."

Now we don't wish to be thought so malignant as to disturb, wantonly, the joy or equanimity of these feminine characters; but, at the same time, we are equally unwilling to see them give way to false security, which must end in double disappointment and distress to them.

Our intelligence says that Nullification is every where "going ahead." True it is not every where called by the same name—"a rose by any other name will smell as sweet,"—but the *thing itself* is evidently overrunning, under the name of *State Rights*, Jacksonism, Van Burenism, Toryism, and every other sort of noxious weeds that have been spreading over the land, like flags, bulrushes, and docks, in a flourishing meadow.

Look at the papers from all points of the compass, and you will see that State Rights is *all the go*. Why, even John Sergeant of Philadelphia is an open advocate of State Sovereignty and State Rights, and Daniel Webster is expected shortly to follow suit. The great fear, now, of those who "go for the spoils," (and such there are in all large fleets) is, that there will be, on the day of victory, too many claimants for a share of the prize-money.

☞ The Wheat Harvest has commenced in this part of the country, and the labors of the husbandman will be crowned by a bountiful crop. Never, probably, did joy as will follow the harvest diffuse as much grateful joy as will follow the harvest diffuse as much gratefulness. The present would be a propitious season for adopting the New-England custom of a regular annual Thanksgiving. We should like to see that agreeable festival observed in North Carolina. Independent of its highest object—the sacrifice of praise and thanksgiving for the fruits of the earth—it has many good effects upon society: as to promotive of social feelings and generous hospitality.

We would even be willing so far to enlarge the power of our State Executive, as to authorize him annually to designate a day, not for *compulsory*, but voluntary thanksgiving. This, as an amendment to the Constitution, never before occurred to us.—Is there a single individual in the State so churlish as to be opposed to it? If there is, he deserves to have his whole crop of wheat turned into *chest*.

☞ From the "Methodist Christian Sentinel," a religious paper published in Richmond, (Va.) we extract the following just remarks on that spurious liberality with which many persons deceive themselves while they suppose they are justifying what *they* consider *true* liberality, but what appears to all others the very essence of *double-distilled bigotry*.

As far as we have witnessed the course of the Editor of the Sentinel, it has been entirely consistent with the principles he here lays down. He is a decided Methodist, but "receives and communicates with Christian all other sects in the common results of the labors of men.

"He intends, in conducting a religious periodical, to be governed by no party or sectarian motives and views, but at all times to receive and communicate, with Christian charity and candor, whatever may promote the interests of man and the cause of God. We are not ashamed, neither are we afraid, to be found among those who are denominated Methodists; and we have no kind of fellowship for that pretended liberality of Christian profession which supposes a man to be the less bigoted because he belongs to no religious denomination, and approves of some things in all while he will not unite himself to any, imagining his Christian liberality is the greater because he holds fellowship with none. This is liberality with a witness! and with a vengeance upon all who think they ought to belong or be united to some religious fellowship. Liberal souls! how they do bless themselves that they have more of the charity of the Gospel than all the rest of the Christians together, simply because in the pride of their hearts they have imagined themselves above their brethren in point of religious elevation and liberal feelings, and therefore refuse to join with any of them, for fear they should become sectarians and lose their high and self-elevated stand in religion. These *would-be* liberal Christians are so illiberal that they conceive none are right but themselves, and they reject all church associations and fellowships, as not having the spirit of charity, for Christian charity. Now we would ask, who is the most liberal in his feelings and sentiments, he who condemns and rejects all, and therefore will unite with none, or he who unites himself with some religious denomination, and loves all of them?"

LUDICROUS MISTAKE.

A newspaper in this State lately published an "Address to the Freemen of North Carolina," in behalf of the President. In attempting to copy the Address, another paper has, by a queer mistake, inserted into the concluding paragraph a few lines from the story of the "remarkable mule,"—thereby producing a sort of literary nondescript, as will appear by the following extract:

"But, gentlemen, the great mass of the American People are not willing to give credence to those flying reports, and in-about it, and have now before us a letter from the proprietor of the mule, (John T. Kilby, Esq.,) fully confirming our statement, and giving the following particulars: The mule was kept constantly at hard labor, flammatory newspaper publications, condemning the course pursued by the Executive. They know too well what their liberties cost, and how to appreciate the services of the man of their choice, for them now to surrender the Constitution, and all its original purity, to gratify a group of disappointed politicians and political aspirants."

One might suppose, from reading the above, that Mr. Kilby's mule had been *pressed* into the service of some Whig Editor, to enable him the more effectually to counteract the mulish obstinacy of the President. But, as the article appears in a paper devoted to Gen. Jackson, we cannot account for its noticing the mule, unless it is thought that it will add some new "glory" to the already mighty fame of the Hero.

ANOTHER "GOOD UN."

In the County of —— there lives an avaricious gentleman by the name of ——, who has, what is quite rare this summer, a crib full of corn. He is, of course, a good deal troubled with applications to lend, give, or sell; but he turns a deaf ear to every applicant who does not urge his necessities with the accompaniment of $1 50 per bushel.

One poor fellow, who could not succeed in begging or borrowing, at length, "his poverty, but not his will consenting," made an attack upon the said crib between two days, and carried off a bag full of corn. Next day the miser missed his corn; and, to prevent another inroad, set his negroes to *nesting* it into the dwelling-house. Some remaining in the crib at night, he ordered a trusty old fellow, named Tony, to stay there till morning, and watch it.

About midnight the sleepless miser went to the crib, furnished with a bag, in order to try to trick Tony, and see if he was faithful. He crept in, apparently unnoticed; but, as soon as he began to fill the bag, old Tony, who before pretended to be asleep, seized him by the two shoulders and began to thump his head against the wall of the crib, crying, "You *tief*—ha, ha, I got you now—I gib you some bump not nigh so good like *hoecake!*" "Why, Tony, Tony, don't you know your master?" cried out the astonished pretended thief.—"Me know your voice, massa, and we *top* now; but who 'speck to see you in de dark midnight come to steal your own corn?"

Celebration at Jamestown.—On the 24th of May, the 227th Anniversary of the Landing of the gallant Captain Smith, with the first Colonists of Virginia, at Jamestown, was celebrated on the spot consecrated by the event. It is said there were nearly 2,000 persons present, from different and distant parts of the State.—Messrs. Tyler, Poindexter, and Tipton, of the Senate, attended: several other Members of Congress were invited by the Committee of Arrangement, but were unable to attend. After going through the appropriate celebration of the day, in the evening the Committee escorted their invited guests to Williamsburgh, where they terminated the festivities of the day with an elegant supper.

Napoleon, while living and carrying on his successful wars against the principalities and powers of the world, was called a *Republican!* The following short sentence is the best commentary on his politics that we have ever seen:

"The Emperor of Russia (who every body knows to be a *Republican*) has ordered 100,000 francs to be subscribed, in his name, towards the erection of a monument at Ajaccio to the memory of Napoleon."

...and her exiles now in this country can tell what sort ... publican the Emperor of Russia is.

Whig Festivals.—In Norfolk, ...sburg, and Alexandria, (Va.) and Cincinnati, (Ohio,) the ... have lately commemorated, in an appropriate style of splendor and patriotism, the recent signal triumphs of their friends in New York, Connecticut, Virginia, and indeed throughout the whole country.

Effects of the Storms.—Our exchange papers from Virginia are filled with accounts of the destruction of life and property, in various parts of the State, by the late severe storms which have been experienced there. What has "raised the wind" so in the Old Dominion?—Is it the rejoicing of Æolus at her political regeneration—or is it owing to the vacuum produced by General Jackson's "experiment"?

☞ We are authorized to announce Major Wm. Potts a Candidate to represent Iredell County in the House of Commons of the next General Assembly.

From the United States Telegraph.

CONGRESS.

The Senate was engaged for full two hours in listening to the very interesting report of Mr. Ewments made by the committee, will astonish the people. The defalcations in the Department exceed all that was expected. Things are worse than was believed by those most inclined to believe the worst.

It appears that all the reports of the Department, for two years past, have been knowingly and wilfully deceptive—that nothing coming from the department can be relied on. It shows that the contracts, or copies of them, have never been deposited, as directed by law, in the Treasury Department, and thus a check to perversion and a change of contract has been taken away. It also shows that the department has borrowed money to the extent of four hundred thousand dollars, and remains in debt about six hundred thousand more.

The Report also states that there is the sum of $40,000 gone from the department, in a manner altogether unexplained—it is lost—and no one knows how.

It also shows that at the very time when the Postmaster-General reported to Congress the good state of the department, it was known to be in debt the sum of 240,000 dollars.

It shows that such has been the miserable manner in which the department has been managed, that while it was giving to Reeside & Co. the sum of 60,000 dollars a year in "Extras"—it was obliged to get the credit of Reeside to borrow money for its use from the Bank.

In fine, the Report shows a variety of other matters, which will astonish the people.

MR. CALHOUN.

The correspondent of the New Bedford (Massachusetts) Mercury, who lately furnished portraits of Senators Leigh and Benton, gives this sketch of the Hon. John C. Calhoun:

He is a tall gaunt man, with stiff grey hair brushed backward. His face bears as many folds and corrugations as that of Lord Brougham. What would Phrenologists say to a low, narrow and retreating forehead for so remarkable a man! Mr. Wirt somewhere says of Chief Justice Marshall, while in Congress, that with no grace of manners, no tricks of oratory, but violating every rule prescribed for the finished orator, he was one of the most eloquent men of the age. This is emphatically true of Mr. Calhoun. He devotes the whole powers of his mind to the argument alone, with earnestness and intensity, and is turned aside from his purpose by no quibble, no vanity to appear witty, by no desire to scatter his sarcasms. He does not even move slow enough to select the happiest language, but uses any that occurs to convey his meaning. You cannot listen to him without a full conviction of his sincerity.—While speaking, his eye, that unerring index to the soul, sometimes seems to start from the socket, and its flashes seem almost supernatural.

His adversaries call him metaphysical. If they mean that he is ingenious, quibbling, sophistical, he is not metaphysical; but if they mean that he is always logical, discriminating beyond other men, irresistible in his deductions from the premises he lays down, he is metaphysical. The more of such metaphysicians the better. He has been more exclusively and more thoroughly educated as a statesman than any other man in the country. He came into public life in youth, and none but questions of national moment have ever engaged his attention. Metaphysician he may be, yet he is one of the most practical men of the age. He did for the ... Department, while Secretary, what Hamilton did ... Treasury—he created it out of chaos. His views ... present crisis, in relation to the Bank—all the ..., as unfolded in his speech, are ... practical and statesman-like than any other ... been offered.

The brightest characteristics of Mr. Calhoun are his qualities of heart. His heart is as warm as his head is cool. He has a soul. Ten thousand calumnies have during Years of public life have not soured nor corroded his temper. He never makes enemies of his adversaries. His feelings are all noble, generous, elevated.

From the United States Telegraph.

MR. PRESTON.

Mr. Preston is a man of large frame, well built, and has hair of a beautiful light red color; his arms appear rather long, but while speaking in his usual happy manner, they seem to be well suited to the use which he then makes of them; his aspect is commanding, and countenance frank and open. His eye seems to convey the idea that he is fond of, and agreeable in, company; and to these to whom his love and respect extend, a warm-hearted friend.

Like a true South Carolinian, he is the sworn enemy to usurpations, and is ever on the alert in endeavoring to promote the best interests of his constituents, by vigorously opposing all measures which to them in any wise may be injurious, while at the same time beneficial to other portions of our community. He surpasses in eloquence, even what we learn of many of the ancient orators, and accompanies it with a force of argument, which generally proves thorns to his antagonists, but a source of rejoicing to his political friends.—The vividness of his imagination, the scorching severity of his sarcasm, and the bitterness of his rebuke, are trials of his Senatorial character, scarcely paralleled. The shortness of this sketch cannot do him justice, but it is evident to all, that the combination of the above qualities assist in forming a man, who, though yet young, bids fair to procure for himself, and by his own merit, a fame for usefulness and greatness which shall be as lasting as the vestal flame of liberty shall continue bright upon the altar of pure and patriot hearts.

Pinching off the Potatoe Blossom.—We have heard this practice strongly recommended by a very successful gardener. It is said to increase the crop both in quantity and quality. Analogy would seem to support this doctrine, for all well know that the production of the flower and seed consumes great part of the sustenance of every plant, during their formation. We request our subscribers to put this principle to the test, and give us the result of their experience.—*Farmer and Gardener.*

E Pluribus Unum.—A few years since, the Captain of a militia company in a certain town in New Hampshire, who felt all the importance of the high station to which he had been lately elevated, resolved to have in his train added to the drum and fife ordinarily used Portsmouth for the ... He accordingly visited the town of ... arrangements, and, with some ... of making the necessary succeeded in finding a person who ... difficulty, at length which he was willing to dispose, and a bargain, of soon struck. But the Captain was somewhat puzzled with the phrase, "*E Pluribus Unum*," which was carried on the beak of the American Eagle, and painted on the drum. He demanded an explanation—and was told by the wag, that that was the name of the Captain of the Company to which it formerly belonged. "Then it must be altered." "Certainly." The drum was accordingly taken to a painter, and the objectionable words, *Pluribus Unum*, were erased, and other words substituted in their place. For many years this drum was carried at the head of the Company—the Eagle proudly bearing on his beak the scroll, to which was attached the name of the brave and well-meaning *E Jonathan Pilsbury!*—*Boston Mercantile Advertiser.*

The Magic Balance.—A shop keeper, not remarkable for integrity, or the honesty of his weights, lived in a narrow street opposite the room of a Literary Society in Waterford. A member, who was something ... ved to pass the wire of the electrical machine (then but little known) across the way, and attach it to the cord by which the scales were suspended. On a Saturday night, when the shop was crowded with customers, the man proceeded to weigh some articles called for, but the moment he touched the cord to raise the scales, he received a sudden shock, which seemed to dislocate his arm; he laid his hand on the counter, and wiped his forehead. "These are sudden times," said he, and then crossing himself, he tried again—again he received a similar shock, and again desisted in the same manner. The persons in the shop were now apprised of the extraordinary effect, and gazed intently and fearfully at the man, while he tried a third time to raise the scales. The common people of Ireland attach much importance to the number three, and when he received the third shock, the whole assembly, with the man himself, fell on their knees and began to pray and confess their sins, as under some impending judgment. At length, one, more shrewd and composed than the rest, observed the wire, and traced it across to the Society's rooms. An instant excitement of the people took place, and they rushed out to tear down this nest of wizards and magicians. The members present had scarcely time to escape, but their machines were destroyed by the frantic mob.

Altar of Hymen.

"Beside the nuptial curtain bright,
"The bard of Eden sings—
"Young Love his ... with light,
"And wove his purple wings."

UNITED IN WEDLOCK,

In this County, on the 17th inst., by S. Marlin, Esq., Mr. WILLIAM COLE to Miss MARY HULING.

At the residence of Col. Wm. Parks, in Wilkes county, on the 27th ult., by the Rev. Mr. Adams, Mr. JOHN N. McCLELLAND, of Iredell county, to Miss MARTHA PARKS, daughter of Col. Parks.

At the residence of Tandy Matthews, Esq., in Stokes county, on the 1st inst., Mr. JOHN L. BITTING to Mrs. MARTHA MOORE.

In Montgomery county, on the 5th inst., by the Rev. David Derrick, Mr. ELI SHANKLE to Miss LECTENA PENNINGTON.

On the 5th inst., Capt. E. BARRINGER, of Cabarrus county, to Miss SALLY HEARNE, of Montgomery county.

In Mecklenburg county, on the 29th ult., by Andrew Grier, Esq., Mr. WILSON MONTGOMERY, to Miss RACHAEL ALEXANDER.

In York District, S.C., on Saturday evening the 17th ultimo, by A. Hardin, Esq., Mr. THOMAS MARTIN to Miss LYDIA HARRY, both of Lincoln Co. N.C.

In Lancasterville, S. C., on the 4th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Caraneo, Mr. SETH HOSKIS to Miss OLIVIA CASTON.

On the same evening, at the same place, by the Rev. Mr. Campbell, Mr. BENJAMIN SADDLER to Miss ELIZABETH WITHERSPOON.

Court of Death.

"All pass'd to gate, in one promiscuous crowd—
"The great, the gay, the humble, and the proud,
"The rich, the poor, the ignorant, the wise—
"The tenant, whereso all distinction dies."

DEPARTED THIS LIFE,

At her residence in ... County, on the 6th inst., Mrs. SARAH ROBINSON, widow, after a painful illness of seven weeks. Although her afflictions were great, she bore them with Christian fortitude, and submitted to the will of the ... parent, and was tender and affectionate; ... was kind and obliging: she has left a ... circle of friends ... relations to bemoan her loss.

At his residence in Davidson ...

Mr. JACOB GRETTER, ...

At her residence ...

... since, Mrs. SUSAN ...

In Cabarrus county, on the ...

RA SCOTT, in the 20th year of ...

In Williamson County, Tennessee, ...

HUDSON, aged 26 years, formerly of Rowan co.

The Clerk of the House interpd. says: "... publications (receipts for fees deposited) were ... sable of the House of Representatives by a ... give vote." Thus have the majority in the House ... dodged the Bank question. This nothing by the ... in a most convenient method of getting a troublesome resolution out of the way. That, and the previous question, have enabled sundry timid gentlemen to shirk; but they will soon have to come out before the People, where the previous question will be, WHERE IS THE PUBLIC MONEY of the UNITED STATES? And who will be able to answer that question?

☞ The contested election between Messrs. Letcher and Moore, of Kentucky, is referred again to the People of their district. On the motion that R. P. Letcher is entitled to the seat, the vote stood 112 for and 113 against the motion.

Land for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale a Tract of Land of 507 ACRES, lying on both sides of Grant's Creek, six miles southwest of Salisbury. From 150 to 200 Acres are cleared, about 20 of which is excellent Meadow in good order. There is a good DWELLING-HOUSE on the land, a Barn, and other out-houses. Terms will be made accommodating to any one wishing to purchase.

☞ Any one desiring to see the Property, will please call on the Subscriber, living five miles from Salisbury, on the road to Beattie's Ford.

MATTHEW B. LOCKE.

June 21, 1834. tf

TRUST SALE.

BY Virtue of a Deed of Trust to me executed, by William McJimsey, for the purpose of securing the paymept of certain debts therein mentioned, I shall proceed to sell,

On Friday the 11th day of July next,

at the Courthouse in the Town of Statesville, the following Property:

A Valuable House and Lot,

in Statesville, formerly owned by Wesley Reynolds,

Fifty Acres of Land,

near Mount Mourne, with a good Store-House on it, and other Buildings:

AND

2 Likely Young Negroes.

Terms made ... on the day of sale.

JAMES ... Trustee.

June 21, 1834.

I will sell, at the same time and place,

By virtue of a Deed of Trust executed to me, for like purposes, a

Very valuable Tract of Land,

near Mount Mourne, in the County of Iredell,

Containing 700 Acres,

and known as the "White-House Tract." Terms made known on the day of sale.

JAMES A. KING,
Trustee of William McJimsey.

June 21, 1834. 3t

SEWING.

MRS. HOWARD, who has been in the habit of doing work for tailors, hereby gives notice that she intends, in future, to take in Sewing on her own account; and, having an assistant whose work cannot be surpassed for *neatness and strength*, she feels confident that she can give satisfaction to those who may favor her with their custom.

The following will be her charges, viz:

For making Pantaloons, from 75 cents to 1 dollar.
For making Vests, - 75 to 87½ cts.
For making Round-Jackets, 75 cents to 1 dollar.

☞ SHIRTS, also, will be *made* on the most reasonable terms; but Mrs. H. will not undertake to *cut out* without patterns.

Salisbury, June 14, 1834.—tf

FEMALE EDUCATION.

THE SUMMER SESSION
OF
Mrs. M. R. Hall's Female School,
IN LINCOLNTON,
Will commence on Monday the 9th of June.

MRS. HALL, (assisted by Mr. ALEXANDER A HALL, Principal,) will continue to teach the *various branches requisite for a complete Female Education.*

Boarding can be had with respectable families at $1.50 per week.

Young Ladies, without Parents or Guardians, will receive prompt attention.

Rates of Tuition will be made known on application. ALEX'R A. HALL,

Lincolnton, June 7, 1834..3* Principal.

BECKWITH'S
Anti-Dyspeptic Pills,

THOSE who are afflicted with HEAD-ACHES, HEART-BURNS, and other distressing symptoms of disordered stomach, bowels, and liver, may find relief in Dr. Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills, which can be had at this Office—price fifty cents per box.

The Doctor, who once resided in this place, but now lives in Raleigh, has, after a long and extensive practice, been enabled to compound a most valuable remedy for the diseases of the digestive organs, so common in Southern climates, especially with those who lead sedentary lives.

It would be an easy matter to make out certificates to prove that these Pills are a "sovereign remedy" for "all the ills that flesh is heir to;" but it is not pretended that they are an universal panacea. Certificates of the most respectable Physicians and other gentlemen, can be shown to substantiate their efficacy in the particular cases of ... above specified: and the Editor of this ... has derived speedy and ... use of them, from a most ... head-ache. Some ... his suggestion, and ... effects.

...tf

Blanks,

...
Wrapping Paper,
...SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Lincolnton Academy.

THE Examination of the Students of the Lincolnton Academy will commence on the 16th day of June, and terminate on the evening of the ensuing day. Parents and Guardians are particularly requested to attend.

☞ The Exercises of the Academy will be resumed on the FIRST DAY of JULY. The price of Tuition, per session, (in advance,) will be:

For the Latin and Greek Languages, Algebra and Geometry,	$12 50
For English Grammar, Geography, and Arithmetic,	8 00
For Reading, Writing, &c.	5 00

☞ Board can be had, in respectable families at $7 per month.

GEORGE W. MORROW.

P.S. The healthiness of Lincolnton, and the moral state of society, render it a peculiarly appropriate location for a Classical School.

May 24, 1834.—6t

☞ REMOVAL.

W. J. RAMSAY & CO.,

DEALERS IN

Watches, Jewellery, Silver-Ware, Fancy Cutlery, and Perfumery,

—(RALEIGH,)—

HAVE REMOVED from D. Lindeman's Book-Store, to the opposite side of the Street, in the house lately built by John C. Stedman, deceased, (next door to Messrs. Mead and Avery.)

This house being expressly built for that business, they are now prepared to execute, with neatness and despatch, all jobs in the Silver[illegible] line. —Repairing Jewellery, and all kinds of Watches, warranted to be done by none.

☞ Having purchased all the new stock of the said J. C. Stedman, and made a large Spring purchase this season, they do not hesitate in saying that a better supply of articles in their line has never before been offered to the public in North Carolina. Among their assortment will be found the following articles:

Gold and Silver Patent Lever Watches,
Assorted Plain ditto,
Fine short and long-linked gold Watch Chains,
Gold Cable Neck-Chains, a new article,
Watch-Seals, Keys, Slides, and Rings,
Gold Guards, Chains, and Keys,
A very rich assortment of Breastpins, Finger and Ear-Rings,
Miniature Cases, assorted,
Gold Shirt Buttons and Studs,
Gold and Silver Pencil Cases, ever-pointed,
Gold and Silver Spectacles and Thimbles,
Gold Bracelets, a new and splendid article,
Corals, assorted,
Bead Work, of various descriptions,
Music Boxes, assorted,
Silver and Steel Chains, Seals, and Keys.

ALSO,

About 1000 ozs. of Silver-Plate,

Consisting of—

Table, Dessert, and Tea Spoons, plain and ornamented,
Gravy, Cream, Salt, and Mustard Spoons,
Ladles, Sugar Tongs and Butter Knives.

LIKEWISE,

Plated Candlesticks, Snuffers and Trays,
Plated Castors, assorted patterns,
Britannia Coffee and Tea Pots,
" Sugar and Cream ditto,
Epaulettes, various qualities,
Damascus and steel-twist Percussion Guns and Pistols, and Percussion Caps,
Silver and Gold-Mounted Dirks,
Rodgers' Pen and Pocket Knives,
" Table and Dessert ditto, (balance handle,) the best assortment ever brought to this market,
Rodgers' and Barber's Razors, various qualities,
Gold and Silver-Mounted Canes, with and without Swords,

A Complete Assortment of Perfumery,

FOR THE TOILET, &c.

And, in short, every article in their line, too tedious to enumerate.

☞ The Public generally are respectfully invited to give them a call, as they feel assured that purchasers at their establishment will not be dissatisfied with their bargains. W. J. R. & Co.

Raleigh, June 7, 1834. 4t

State of North Carolina:

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1834.

William Butler, Executor of Joshua Butler, dec., and others, vs. Jones Moody, Catharine his wife, Martin A. Poor, Laura M. Poor, Susannah Poor, William Poor, John Poot, William Sugg, Elizabeth his wife, and Joshua Cashatt, } Issue devisavit vel non as to a paper writing offered for Probate, purporting to be the last Will and Testament of Joshua Butler, dec.

IT appearing, to the satisfaction of the Court, that the above named Defendants are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made, in the Western Carolinian, for six weeks, for them to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the County of Montgomery, at the Courthouse in Troy, on the first Monday in July, then and there to plead, answer or demur, otherwise the said parties to these proceedings, or the same will be heard ex parte as to them.

Test: JOHN [illegible], Clerk.

May 17, 1834.

North-Carolina State LOTTERY,

FOR THE BENEFIT OF

The Salisbury Academy.

1st Class—High and Low System.

To be Drawn at Salisbury,

On the 10th day of July.

Capital, $3,000!

SCHEME:

1 Prize of	$3,000	is	3,000
5 " of	1,000	is	5,000
4 " of	500	is	2,000
5 " of	300	is	1,500
10 " of	200	is	2,000
50 " of	100	is	5,000
60 " of	50	is	3,000
100 " of	20	is	2,000
250 " of	10	is	2,500
20,000 " of	4 70	is	94,000
20,485 Prizes, amounting to			$120,000

☞ More Prizes than Blanks!

Tickets $4------Halves $2------Quarters $1.

MODE OF DRAWING:

This Scheme, founded on the High and Low System, has 40,000 Tickets, numbered from 1 to 40,000, inclusive. On the day of the drawing, the 40,000 numbers will be put into one wheel, and all the prizes above the denomination of $4 70 in another: they will then be drawn out alternately, first a number, then a prize, until all the prizes are drawn. From 1 to 20,000, inclusive, are low; and from 20,001 to 40,000, inclusive are high. The prizes of $4 70, to be awarded to the high or low division, will be determined by that which may draw the capital prize of $3,000. The prizes of $4 70 will be payable in tickets in the next scheme—all other prizes payable in cash forty days after the drawing. All prizes subject to a deduction of fifteen per cent.

☞ *According to this mode of drawing, holders of two tickets will be sure to draw* one prize, *and* MAY DRAW THREE!

Tickets, Shares, and **Packages,** to be had, in the greatest variety of numbers, at

Stevenson & Points' Office,

(White Row, Mansion Hotel,)

—SALISBURY.—

All orders from a distance, (post paid) enclosing the Cash, will be thankfully received and promptly attended to, if addressed to

STEVENSON & POINTS,
Managers, Salisbury, N.C.

May 17, 1834. tdd

Look at This!

STEVENSON & POINTS,

HAVE been engaged in the Management and Drawing of Lotteries, in Virginia, for several years; and, in the course of their extensive business, have had the pleasure of selling and paying the following

Grand Capital Prizes,

viz:

$20,000	$9,000	$6,000	$5,000	$4,000
10,000	8,000	6,000	4,000	3,000
10,000	7,000	6,000	4,000	3,000
10,000	7,000	6,000	4,000	3,000
10,000	7,000	5,000	4,000	3,000
10,000	6,000	5,000	4,000	3,000
10,000	6,000	5,000	4,000	3,000

$3,000, $3,000, $3,000—besides many of $2,000, $1,000, &c., and a multitude of others, not so large, but of sufficient magnitude to make glad the hearts of their purchasers.

☞ S. & P. have no doubt that, if the good citizens of this State will extend to them the same liberal patronage in their North Carolina Lotteries, that the People of Virginia did while they were in engaged in business in that State,

THE GODDESS OF FORTUNE Will be equally Bountiful!

The Capital Prize in the First Class of the N. Carolina State Lottery is comparatively small—but the Managers feel every confidence that, as the Lottery is for so laudable an object as the building of an Academy suitable to the wants of this town, the public will afford such encouragement as will justify them in presenting schemes with more desirable Capital Prizes in a short time.

Those who feel any disposition to purchase Tickets, need not hesitate or feel the least apprehension lest the drawing should not take place at the time appointed: for the Managers are determined to draw the Lottery on the 10th of July, without regard to the amount of sales; and indeed they have already made considerable progress in disposing of Tickets—fully as much as they expected for the time they have had their office open.

☞ It is proper that the public should be informed that the Drawing will be superintended by Gentlemen who have no interest with the Managers whatever. S. & P.

May 17, 1834. tdd

☞ Notice to Debtors!

All accounts due us, of twelve months' standing and upwards, must be settled before the 1st day of June next. JOHN JONES.

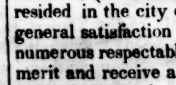
Salisbury, May 17, 1834. tf

Travellers' Inn,

SITUATED SOUTHWEST OF THE COURT-HOUSE, IN THE TOWN OF LEXINGTON, (N. CAROLINA.)

THE Subscriber takes this method of informing Travellers that he keeps a House of Entertainment in Lexington, (N.C.) on Main Street, Southwest of the Courthouse.

His Table will always be supplied with the best fare that a plentiful neighborhood can afford. His House being capacious, and attended by servants who are industrious and zealous to please, Travellers can always be accommodated with GOOD BEDS in rooms with fire-places. And last, but not the least important consideration, HORSES *will always receive such attention, in the Stable of the Subscriber,* that they may leave it with increased ability to do the service of the road.



An excellent Line of

Accommodation Stages

Leaves the House of the Subscriber, FOR SALISBURY, on the evenings of *Monday, Thursday,* and *Saturday,* and returns to Lexington on the succeeding evenings.

☞ Passengers going from South to North, by entering their names as far as Salisbury only, and there taking the Accommodation Line to Lexington, can have their choice, at the latter place, between the Piedmont Line and the one which runs by way of Fredericksburg.

JOHN P. MABRY.

Lexington, March 8, 1834. 1y

State of North Carolina:

LINCOLN COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1834

Samuel P. Simpson vs. Henry Carvill. } Original Attachment.

IT appearing, to the satisfaction of the Court, that Henry Carvill, the defendant, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore *Ordered,* that publication be made, for six weeks, in "The Western Carolinian," that the said defendant appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Lincoln, at the Courthouse in Lincolnton, on the third Monday in July next...then and there to replevy the effects levied upon, and enter his pleas; otherwise the plaintiff will be heard exparte, and judgment, pro confesso, entered up against him.

Witness, Miles W. Abernathy, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 5th Monday after the 4th in March, A.D. 1834.

M. W. ABERNATHY,

June 7, 1834.—6t Clerk.

Spring & Summer Fashions FOR 1834.

HORACE H. BEARD, Tailor,

BEGS leave to inform his friends, and the public in general, that orders in his line will be thankfully received by him, and executed in the most Neat, Fashionable, and Durable manner—on terms as reasonable as any in this section of country. H. H. B. hopes, from his long practice of his business, (a number of years of which time he resided in the city of Philadelphia,) and from the general satisfaction he has heretofore given to his numerous respectable and fashionable customers, to merit and receive a portion of the patronage of the public in general.

☞ He flatters himself that his CUTTING is *really* superior to any done in this State, as may be tested by the undisputed elegance of fit which attends garments made in his establishment. He is in the regular receipt of the Reports of the Fashions as they change both in the large cities of this country and of Europe—so that gentlemen may be satisfied that their orders will always be executed in the very latest style.

Orders from a distance will be attended to with the same punctuality and care as if the customer were present in person.

Salisbury, May 17, 1834.—1y

New Tailor's Shop in Concord.

THE Subscriber informs his old customers and the public in general, that he has REMOVED TO CONCORD, where he has opened a Shop, in which the TAILORING BUSINESS in its various branches will be executed in the most fashionable, neat, and durable manner. He flatters himself that his skill in the business, and his constant personal attention in his establishment, will enable him to redeem all pledges made to those who may favor him with their custom.

☞ He receives the latest FASHIONS regularly both from New York and Philadelphia, and works by the most approved systems. Cutting out, and Orders from a distance, will be promptly attended to; and last, but not least, *his terms will be very accommodating.*

THOMAS S. HENDERSON.

N.B. *He is determined to do work in a style superior to any done in this part of the country, and* ALWAYS WARRANTED TO FIT WELL.

Ceonord, March 29, 1834. 6m

TAILORING.

BENJAMIN FRALEY, having received the latest Philadelphia, New York, London, and Paris styles of FASHION, and having in his employ a number of Workmen who arefirst-rate, is prepared to cut and make work in a style superior to any done in this part of the country, and always warranted to fit.

Orders for Work in his line, from a distance, will be punctually attended to according to order; and all kinds of local custom-work will be done at the shortest notice and on reasonable terms.

He can be found, at all times, at his old stand, a few doors above Mr. Slaughter's Hotel, and nearly opposite Mr. John Murphy's store.

TO TAILORS.

Being Agent for some of the most Fashionable Tailors in New York, the Subscriber is prepared to teach or give instruction to any of the Trade who may desire to be more perfect in their business; and, from his belief that he is fully capable of giving satisfaction, he respectfully requests all who desire instruction to call on him.

Salisbury, 1834.—1y B. FRALEY.

Valuable Real Property, IN LINCOLN COUNTY, FOR SALE.

The Subscriber, intending to remove to Alabama, OFFERS FOR SALE,

His Residence in Lincoln County,

Including, in one body, about

One Thousand Acres Of Real Good Farming Land,

On which is a fine

Brick Building,

constructed of the best materials, in fine taste, and good workmanship.—Also, all convenient Out-Houses, COTTON AND THRESHING MACHINES, Barns, Stables, &c.

—ALSO—

Another Tract of Land,

Lying on both sides of Dutchman's Creek, containing about

Eight Hundred Acres,

ALL FIRST RATE FOR ANY PURPOSES.

☞ The above Property will be sold on a credit of one, two, and three years.

In my absence, application may be made to my brother, J. Forney.

DANIEL M. FORNEY.

Lincoln Co., May 17, 1834. tf

Valuable Property FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE, ONE-THIRD PART OF THE

Lincoln Cotton Factory,

Situated two miles below Lincolnton, N.C., at the Rattling Shoals of the South Fork. This Factory is now in excellent repair, and has in full operation seven hundred and thirty-six Spindles, and eight Looms ready to go into operation.

ALSO,

(Belonging to the same Establishment,)

An excellent Oil-Mill, Blacksmith Shop, a Machine Shop, and a Wool-Carding Machine,

WITH

560 Acres of Land.

This site is superior to any in my knowledge for manufacturing, having water-power sufficient to turn two thousand spindles, and possessing all the advantages of the cotton market and the grain country: the situation is healthy, well watered, and well calculated for a store.

ALSO, HE OFFERS FOR SALE,

In the Town of Lincolnton,

THE LOT

WHEREON he NOW RESIDES, being Lot No. 9, fronting the Main Street; Lot No. 10, fronting the Back Street in the N.E. Square of said town; and, in the same S[illegible]

And also Lot No. 10 in the S. E. Square, fronting the Main Street to Beatties' Ford;

WITH

Seventy-Five Acres of Land

LYING on MILL-CREEK, one and a half miles from Town.

☞ The Town Property would make a suitable residence for a Lawyer, Physician, or any Gentleman who would wish to spend the Summer in a healthy, pleasant place.

A further description is deemed unnecessary, as any person wishing to purchase will no doubt like to view the premises before doing so.

The Subscriber will sell the abovenamed Property low, as he wishes to move to a warmer climate if he can sell.

JAMES BIVINGS.

Lincolnton, May 24, 1834. 1m

NEGROES WANTED.

THE Subscriber wishes to purchase LIKELY NEGROES, from ten to thirty years old, and will pay the most liberal prices in Cash.

All who have such property to sell would do well to call on him, or Mr. John Jones, his Agent.

He can be found at Mr. Slaughter's Hotel, in Salisbury, and Mr. Jones at Dr. Boyd's Hotel, in Charlotte.

He thinks it proper to say, that he is not concerned in business with Mr. James Huie, or with any other person.

All Letters addressed to him, or Mr. Jones, will be punctually attended to.

ROBERT HUIE.

Salisbury, May 24, 1834. tf

SELLING OFF At Cost!

S. LEMLY & SON,

HAVING DETERMINED TO CLOSE THEIR BUSINESS IN THIS PLACE,

With the view of removing to the State of Mississippi early in the ensuing Fall, beg leave to inform the Public generally that they

Have Concluded to Sell Off

THEIR STOCK OF GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

DRY-GOODS, HARD-WARE, CUTLERY, CROCKERY,

AND

ALL other ARTICLES generally kept on hand by Merchants in this part of the country,

AT COST, FOR CASH.

Their Stock is **Large, Complete,** and **New,** the whole having been purchased within the last twelve months.

☞ They respectfully invite their friends and customers, as well as the public in general, to call and examine the goods, as they are determined to give bargains such as they feel confident will give satisfaction to all who wish to purchase.

Salisbury, March 15, 1834.—tf

Blanks always kept on hand.

Administrator's Notice.

THE Subscriber, having qualified as Administrator on the Estate of Archibald Craige, dec'd, at the May Term of Rowan County Court, hereby requests all persons indebted to said Estate to make payment immediately; and persons having claims against said Estate are notified to present them, legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. BURTON CRAIGE,

May 31, 1834.—6t Administrator.

Aaron Wadsworth,

Watch and Clock Ma[illegible]

BEGS leave to inform the Citizens of Salisbury, as well as those of Rowan and the surrounding Counties, that he has

Removed his Establishment

TO THE SOUTH SIDE OF THE COURT-HOUSE,

☞ A few doors above Mr. Wm. H. Slaughter's Hotel, on the Main Street,

Where he still continues, as heretofore, to execute

ALL KINDS OF WORK

in the line of his profession, at short notice,

And on the most reasonable terms.

WATCHES & CLOCKS REPAIRED BY HIM WILL BE ALL CASES BE

Warranted for 12 Months!

And those disposed to patronize him, are assured that no pains will be spared to give the most general and entire satisfaction.

☞ ENGRAVING of every description, (including Tomb-Stones,) will be executed with neatness and accuracy, at short notice.

Salisbury, Jan. 27, 1834. tf

Current Prices of Produce, &c.

AT SALISBURY...June [illegible]

	Prices.		Prices.
Bacon,	12½	Molasses,	[illegible]
Brandy, apple,	40 a 45	Nails,	[illegible] 10
peach,	45 a 50	Oats,	[illegible] 40
Butter,	10	Rye,	[illegible]
Cotton, in seed,	2½	Sugar, brown,	[illegible]
clean,	10½	loaf,	18
Coffee,	16 a 18	Salt,	1[illegible]
Corn,	112½	Tallow,	[illegible]
Feathers,	30	Tobacco,	[illegible]
Flour, (scarce)	750	Wheat, (bu[illegible]	[illegible]
Flaxseed,	100	Whiskey,	[illegible] 50

Linseed Oil, per gallon, [illegible]

AT FAYETTEVILLE...June [illegible]

Bacon,	9 a 9½	Iron,	[illegible]
Brandy, peach,	55 a 60	Molasses,	[illegible]
apple,	28 a 33	Nails, cut,	6 a 6½
Beeswax,	17 a 18	Sugar, brown,	7½ a 9
Coffee,	12½ a 13½	lump,	14
Cotton,	11 a 12½	loaf,	16 a 18
Corn,	110	Salt,	55 a 65
Flaxseed,	100 a 110	Whiskey,	30 a 35
Feathers,	33 a 35	Wool,	13 a 14

AT CHERAW, (S. C.)...June 10.

Bacon,	10 a 10½	Meal, (scarce,)	125
Beeswax,	16 a 17	Molasses,	[illegible]
Butter,	15 a 20	Nails,	[illegible]
Coffee,	14 a 15½	Oats, (scarce,)	[illegible]
Cotton, new,	10 a 12	Rice,	[illegible]
Corn,	125	Salt, in sacks,	[illegible]
Feathers,	32 a 35	bushel,	[illegible]
Flaxseed,	100 a 125	Sugar, prime,	[illegible]
Flour, superfine,	600 a 750	common,	[illegible]
fine,	550 a 600	loaf & l[illegible]	[illegible]
Iron,	4½ a 5	Tallow, (scarce)	[illegible]
Lard,	10 a 12½	Teas,	[illegible]
Mackerel,	650 a 900	Wheat,	[illegible]

AT COLUMBIA, (S. C.)...June [illegible]

Bacon,	11 a 12½	Lard,	[illegible]
Brandy, peach,	75	Molasses,	[illegible]
apple,	40 a 50	Mackerel,	500 a 60
Beeswax,	15 a 00	Salt, in sacks,	225 a 2[illegible]
Butter,	18 a 25	bushel,	75
Coffee,	12 a 17	Sugar, brown,	10 a 12
Corn,	110 a 125	loaf & lump,	16 a 2[illegible]
Cotton,	10 a 12½	Tallow,	10 a 12
Flour,	600 a 850	Teas,	00 a 00
Iron,	4 a 5½	Whiskey,	40 a 50

AT CAMDEN, (S. C.)...June 14.

Bacon,	10 a 12	Flour, (N.Caro.)	600 a 700
Brandy, peach,	45 a 50	(Cam.mills).	900 a 1200
appple,	00 a 00	Iron,	00 a 00
Beeswax,	12 a 15	Lard,	12 a 15
Cotton,	9 a 12½	Tallow,	10 a 12
Corn,	150	Wheat, bushel,	150
Feathers,	30 a 50	Whiskey,	35 a 40

WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

ISSUED WEEKLY.....BY.....JOHN BEARD, JR.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

1. The "WESTERN CAROLINIAN" is published every Monday, at Two Dollars per annum if paid in advance, or Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if not paid until after the expiration of three months.

2. No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the discretion of the Editor.

3. No subscription will be received for a less time than one year; and a failure to notify the Editor of a wish to discontinue, at least one month before the expiration of a year's subscription, will be considered as a new engagement.

4. Any person who will procure five subscribers to the Carolinian, and take the trouble of collecting and transmitting the subscription-price to the Editor, shall have the paper during the continuance of their subscription, without charge.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

1. Advertisements will be conspicuously and correctly inserted at 50 cents per square for the first insertion and 33½ cents for each continuance: but where an advertisement is ordered to go in only twice, 50 cts. will be charged for each insertion.

2. Merchants, Mechanics, and Professional gentlemen, who may desire constantly to appear before the public, in our advertising columns, will be received as yearly advertisers, and a deduction of 15 per cent. will be made from the above charges.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

1. To insure prompt attention to Letters addressed to the Editor, the postage should in all cases be paid.

WESTERN CAROLINIAN OFFICE,
Salisbury, May 17, 1834.

WE are prepared to execute every kind of Printing in a very superior style, and our charges will be as reasonable as any. ☞ Orders from a distance will always meet the most prompt attention.